

I claim:

1. A nursery tray formed from a sheet of polymer material having spaced thicker and thinner defined zones, each of said thicker zones having an upper surface, said nursery tray having at least two rows of aligned, spaced apart indexing apertures formed in thicker zones of the sheet, and a plurality of rows of spaced apart open top cells located between said rows of indexing apertures, said cells being adapted to be filled via the open tops with growing medium for plant propagation, the open tops of said cells and the upper surface of each of said thicker zones having said indexing apertures therein being substantially coplanar.
2. A nursery tray according to claim 1 wherein a plurality of said cells are located outwardly of the rows of indexing apertures.
3. A nursery tray according to claim 1 wherein said sheet has stiffening ribs between at least some of said cells, said stiffening ribs extending laterally relative to the rows of indexing apertures.
4. A nursery tray according to claim 3 wherein said sheet has bridging material between said cells, said stiffening ribs comprising upwardly open grooves located in the bridging material without communicating with said cells.

5. A nursery tray according to claim 1 wherein said sheet has peripheral flanges at opposite edges, a first row of said indexing apertures being formed in a first one of said flanges and a second row of said indexing apertures being formed in another of said flanges, each of said flanges having a depending stiffening flange.

6. A nursery tray according to claim 1 wherein said cells are vacuum formed in said thinner zones.

7. A method of forming a nursery tray comprising forming a sheet of polymer material having defined zones of different thicknesses, the zones of greater thickness having coplanar upper surfaces, forming at least two rows of indexing apertures in zones of greater thickness, and forming a plurality of rows of open top cells in zones of lesser thickness, said cells being adapted to accommodate a growing medium for plant propagation, the open tops of said cells and the upper surfaces of said zones of greater thickness being substantially coplanar.

8. The method according to claim 7 including forming said sheet by an extrusion process.

9. The method according to claim 7 including forming said cells by a vacuum forming process.

10. The method according to claim 7 including forming said sheet by an extrusion process and forming said cells by a vacuum forming process.

11. A method of making a nursery tray comprising forming from polymer material a sheet having defined zones of different thicknesses, forming in at least one zone of greater thickness a row of spaced apart indexing apertures, and forming in at least one zone of lesser thickness at least one row of open top cells for the accommodation of a growing medium for plant propagation, the thickness of said one zone of greater thickness being greater than the minimum thickness of said sheet prior to the forming of said apertures and said cells.

12. The method according to claim 10 wherein said apertures have open tops and the open tops of said cells and said apertures are substantially coplanar.